19	December	1967

Director of Central Intelligence MEMORANDUM FOR:

BUBJECT

OXCART/SR-71 Information for EXCOM

Meeting

- 1. This memorandum is for your information only.
- The EXCOM meeting scheduled for 1600 hours 20 December 1967 was called to review the scheduled phaseout of the OXCART program and determine if any revision in earlier decisions should be made. You will recall that the schedule agreed to earlier was removal of the OXCART from Kadenz in late January or early February so that the SR-71 could be in place and assume responsibility for North Vietnam missions by 15 February. It was further agreed that we would maintain an operational capability at through 31 March 1963 and that all aircraft would be placed in storage immediately after 31 March and

closed as soon thereafter as practicable.

During the last couple of months a number of activities have been carried out to determine readiness of the SR-71 to take on the mission and to reevaluate some of the relative capabilities of the OXCART and SR-71. The two major questions addressed were a comparison of the vulnerability of the two aircraft in the defensive environment of North Vietnam, and a comparison of the cameras and other on board equipment. Both studies have been completed and we

presume that the EXCOM will be verbally briefed by NRO on the results. A paper summarizing the results of the

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**Declassification Review by** 

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studies has been made available for our review.

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ventional cameras are called: Terrain Objective,
Operational Objective, and Technical Objective. The first
of these, the Terrain Objective, is a mapping system and
has no significance as an intelligence gathering device.
The Operational Objective has about the same resolution
as our camera but covers only some 23 miles even though
2 cameras are used. The Technical Objective was designed
to be a high resolution system to allow spot coverage of
individual targets much as the
The tech camera clearly does not even come close to
performing up to specifications and I think it will be
agreed that it has no real capability to be helpful on the
North Vietnam coverage. The

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do work but with such poor resolution that they have little or no value in collecting the type of intelligence of interest. For example,

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can clearly show the outline of an airfield and permit its measurement but does not adequately reveal what is on the airfield or what activity might be taking place Since we don't expect the airfields in North Vietnam to move around, it is not clear that this capa-Much the same story applies bility is of any interest. In summary, on the sensor evaluation to the you have 2 camera systems with an approximately similar resolution capability but with I covering almost three times as much area per flight. To achieve comparable coverage the SR-71 would have to fly two to three times More important, however, is the fact as many missions. that our schedule has been totally dictated by weather and it just isn't possible to fly three times as much as we have been doing unless you want to fly 2 or 3 sircraft on the same day. Our experience indicates that such a schedule would require 6 or more sircraft at Kadena rather than the 3 which we have been using. In any case, the cost per target coverage would clearly go up and we think by a

6. I presume that a number of questions will be directed to you by I have tried to anticipate

factor of 3 or more.

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- a few of the most likely to help you in responding.
  - a. QUESTION: Is it possible for the Agency to continue to operate the OXCART beyond the dates when operations are now scheduled to be terminated?
  - ANSWER: Yes. it is possible to continue operations with the OXCART program if the decision to extend is reached now and additional funds are made available. However, even at this point in time our capability is becoming marginal indeed. We have already phased out 101 people and no replenishment is planned. Extension would necessitate immediate steps to acquire additional qualified personnel, particularly from the U. 3. Air Force. Our spare parts picture is also marginal and orders placed even today would not provide various critical parts for several months. We would probably have to resort to cannibalism of some other aircraft until new parts are delivered. Although the contractors have been extremely cooperative, they, too, have been losing key personnel who are not interested in tying a career to a dying The contractors will need heat to keep enough qualified people on the program. The portod involved in an extension is very critical. I feel strongly 3 months, i.e., through the end of the fiscal year, is the absolute minimum practicable and I consider it debatable whether an extension should be accepted unless for a considerably longer period. day-to-day operation of this program is just not practical and I think we have been extremely fortunate that the morale of the people has remained sufficiently high to support a reliable operation. One more short extension in my view is a bit too much and I have great concern that we would fall flat on our face if we tried II.
  - a. QUESTION: Would you consider it a serious loss if the OXCART is brought home and the R-71 is not successful in carrying out the type missions now being flown?

b. ANSWER: Yes, it would be a significant loss in that should the SR-71 for any reason fail to provide the coverage now provided by BLACK SHIMLD we would no longer have the present degree of confidence in our ability to detect the introduction of offensive missiles in North Vietnam. This in itself would be a serious intelligence gap; however, in addition to the loss of an offensive missile search capability, considerable information would be missing on the status of North Vietnam surface-to-air missile units, the pre-strike and post-strike coverage needed for target planning and bomb damage assessment, and the broad coverage of the North Vietnam logistics network. Admittedly, low level reconnaissance could fill some of the requirements, but at the likely additional expense of aircraft and crews. of the highly-defended Hanoi area would be sharply curtailed and intelligence on the road and rail network from Communist China would be seriously restricted. BLACK SHIELD support to tactical operations has been significant. The status of targets would be acquired only with additional risk of more aircraft and crews.

QUESTION: How much additional money would be required to continue the OXCART program through the end of this fiscal year?

b. ANSWER: It is estimated	[	N
NRO funds would be required. S	lince bas 25	X1
already been allocated for FY 6	8, this would raise	
the total NRO FY 68 funding to	<b>The</b> 25	5X1
requirement for n	lew funds is, therefore,	
roughly proportionate to the to	otal operating cost for	
my 68. It is noted that the to	tal FY 68 estimate of	
is substantially	below the \$ 25	X1
estimate which we previously su	ibmitted and now fore-	
cost as a normal budget for 1 y	rear. This is because,	
in consonance with phaseout gui	delines, we have allowed	
our stocks to diminish well be	low the operating level	
	med. In addition, during	

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this fiscal year we have eliminated and updating of items that would nor undertaken. The additional costs fo extension are as follows:	经海子下入 口贷	months'	
	Total FY 63	3 Months' Extension	25X1
Aircraft maintenance and overhaul			23/1
Engine maintenance and overhaul			
Maintenance modifications and overhaul of mirborne systems, etc.			
Operation and maintenance of Pilots salaries and equipment support			25X1
FY 63 totals Less already allocated			
New funds required			
a. QUESTION: How much would a of the program cost?	full yen	r's extension	
ANSWER: An extension of the little year would be for fuel, and (This is identical to the proposed we presented to you on 11 December of the funds requirement is as follows:	in NRO X lin CIA ( annual b 1967.)	unce prus costs. udget which	25X1 25X1
Aircraft maintenance and overhaul			25X1
Engine maintenance and overhaul	_		
Maintenance modifications and overhaul borne systems, included: cameras, no counterneasures, etc.	of air- vigation	s,	

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Operation and maintenance of

Pilots' salaries and personal equipment

Total Fuel CIA Costs

- ments for use of this type aircraft will develop in areas other than North Vietnam?
- ANSWER: I think our planning must be on that assumption. You will recall that there was a recent request from the Commander-in-Chief Pacific to cover North Koren with the OXCART but that request was disapproved by the 303 Committee. We certainly have continued concern about our lack of photographic coverage of South China and a situation could develop which would dictate the use of a more advanced mircraft there. We are still flying the U-2, but as a result of the shootdown on 8 September 1967, restrictions and limitations have increased. CHICOM Air Defense capability improves we may find it impossible to operate the U-2 in certain parts of Although I recognize that various drone programs have been scheduled to help fill this gap, it is my impression that none of these programs appear to be able to take the job on today and I gather that some of the developmental programs are baving difficulty. In addition to the Far East, I have continuing concern about the Middle East and believe we may well face situations there in the next couple of years that will demand extensive aerial reconnaissance. Since the Russians have already provided good defensive equipment to some of the countries of concern in this area, I would have the same, or maybe even greater concern, for use of U-2s or drones in that area.
  - a. QUESTION: Is there any real difference between a CIA reconnaissance effort using civilian pilots and a purely military reconnaissance program using military pilots?

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ANSWER: The answer to this question depends on the world situation at the time and the actual individuals who make up the 303 Committee. I personally believe that there are times and situations when the government would be willing to approve manned reconnaissance overflights under civilian auspices while they would not approve a similar operation using military equipment and personnel. I continue, therefore, to be concerned about totally giving up the capability to exercise that option should the need arise. I base this not so much on whether the pilot is a military officer, but much more on the command control system that would be in use. As you know, we literally direct our manned reconnaissance program right from the Headquarters Emilding and I can personally intervene at any time even after the operation is underway. significant side benefit is that the people directing the missions and the people doing the actual analysis of the information are in constant contact and each has a clear understanding of the other's problems, limitations, etc. I don't see a practical way for this kind of close relationship to exist if the operation is carried out under regular military procedures.

CARL E. DUCKETT
Deputy Director
for
Science and Technology

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